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the best account in English of these remarkable stories of cures. The chapter on mediaeval saints which supplanted ancient gods or heroes, and that on the modern festival at Tenos, are well worth reading. The author inclines to the view that medicine and surgery found a place but gradually in the ancient shrines of healing. In general the cures are ascribed to suggestion: "There can be no doubt that people, through all the centuries, have been cured, and still are being cured of disease in ways which are independent of ordinary medical treatment."

The careful reader will no doubt be impressed by the evidence here presented that the religion of southern Europe has changed comparatively little among the people within the period covered by extant records.

ARTHUR FAIRBANKS

BOSTON, MASS.

The Attica of Pausanias. Edited by MITCHELL CARROLL. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1907. Pp. vii+293.

The growing interest in classical archaeology makes this edition of the *Attica* for use with college classes peculiarly timely. Besides the index the book comprises five parts: the Introduction, in which are considered the scope, character, and date of Pausanias' work, the author's life, style, and use of previous writers, and the aim and method of the *Periegesis*; a "Topographical Outline," which is a brief of the *Attica*; the text and its commentary; an Appendix containing a list of MSS, editions, etc.; and twelve Excursuses dealing with important special topics.

Pausanias has been so exhaustively annotated by Frazer and Hitzig-Blümner that Professor Carroll should indeed be congratulated if he has contributed anything new in the way of illuminating the *Attica*, especially when his task has been that of compressing the mass of material into a compass suitable for a textbook. In view of the authority and completeness of these two great editions the present editor recognizes that his "chief task" has been "to appraise the matter they present in the light of later contributions, to bring the discussions up to date, and to select what is essential to meet the needs of students."

In judging the work before us it is fair to apply the standard thus set by the editor himself. On the whole he has fairly appraised the work of his predecessors, has more or less successfully brought the discussions up to date, and has shown discrimination in the adaptation of his material to the needs of college students of an advanced grade. Professor Carroll's edition, therefore, is sure to be widely used, and to prove helpful. But the reviewer feels bound to call attention to certain grave faults of method, and to point to omissions which should be corrected.

With no impropriety Professor Carroll might have borrowed, as he has extensively, from the works of other scholars, had he made definite acknowledgment either in his Preface, or by quotation marks in his notes. But, when we find in the notes as many as 97 instances in which words, phrases, sentences, and even

whole notes have been taken literally from Frazer without quotation marks, about 75 in which only a word or two are changed, and some 40 more in which Frazer has been closely paraphrased, it may be questioned whether good usage does not demand specific acknowledgment, as, in fact, is made in just two notes (pp. 154, 170). The same question may be raised in reference to about 50 translations, or paraphrases, of Hitzig-Blümner.

Several omissions in the authorities cited may be noted. On Sounion, Stais' report of the Greek excavations, *Eph. Arch.* 1900, pp. 113 ff.; the Cos inscription, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1904, pp. 157-173, which dates the defeat of the Gauls at Delphi late in the year 279 B. C.; Weller on the Cave at Vari, *A. J. A.* 1903, pp. 263 ff.; Svoronos' work ('*Εμπνεύματα*, etc.) in which the view is advanced that the Parthenon frieze represents both the Eleusinian and the Panathenaic processions; Ross's important work *Der Temple der Nike Apteros* in the bibliography of the Temple of Nike; the Madrid puteal in the discussion of the eastern pediment of the Parthenon; and the numerous monuments relating to the western pediment. From the "Topographical Outline" at least seven monuments mentioned by Pausanias are omitted.

For typographical and other errors should be mentioned: p. 36, Ritter for Potter; pp. 43, 44, Paus. 2, 18, 19 for 2, 18, 9; p. 47, Paus. 7, 17 for 7, 1, 7; p. 56, the unsuccessful expedition of Antigonus and Demetrius against Egypt is called successful; p. 59, Paus. 3, 13 for 3, 1, 3; p. 61, Plut., *Dem.* 31, is reported as saying a "large" for a "small" plane tree; p. 63, Marmor Parium 370 for 70; p. 77, Droysen III, 1, 20 for III, 1, 203; p. 79, *Il.* x, 359 ff. for *Il.* xxii, 359; p. 80, Andoc. 1, 3, and *C. I. A.* II, 4, 31 for Andoc. I, 111, and *C. I. A.* II, No. 431; p. 88, Justin 17, 23 for 17, 2, 3 ff.; p. 91, Aeschines, 3, 130 for 3, 13; p. 92, Truvo for Ruvo; p. 93, Paus. 3, 7 for 3, 3, 7; p. 105, the southernmost temple of Dionysus is said to have a forecourt and an antechamber instead of an antechamber or a forecourt; p. 123, *C. I. A.* IV, 373²⁷¹, 205 for IV, No. 373²⁷¹, p. 205; p. 143, *Orestes* 650 for 1650; p. 188, 12,000 for population of Eleusis instead of 1200; p. 190, Plut., *Them.* 1 for *Them.* 13; and pp. 227, 282, Stevenson for Stevens.

Whatever view we may hold on the Enneacrunus question, it is hardly legitimate to assume, with the editor, p. 242, that "the actual discovery of the original Callirrhoe" has been achieved. Finally, the Excursus which touches the Leneum problem does not give a clear presentation of the question involved.

OLIVER S. TONKS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY